Insulating Missiles Against Advanced Defensive LASER Weapons Systems with Stacked, Variable Circumference Glass Nanospheres for Helical Light Countermeasure

29 February 2024
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Introduction

One of the lesser known properties of optically reflective materials is that, under the condition that such materials are struck with sufficiently dense concentrations of photons, it is possible for concentrated beams to overwhelm the reflective capacity of reflective materials. This is the reason why simply coating a missile with reflective materials is not a holistic countermeasure against LASER anti-missile systems.

This is particularly true given the advent of helical LASER systems in the visible and IR bands. Helical light is capable of not only resisting atmospheric scattering, but of penetrating thick reflective materials. The idea of simply reflecting light emitted by LASER defense systems therefore has become not merely inadequate, but entirely futile.

Abstract

Glass nanospheres which have other applications in the area of optical computing, novel optical pulley mechanisms for aiding in the measurement of infinitesimal magnetic effects upon light caused by subtle differences in charge states in SSD voltage cells and solitonization of polarized light for propulsion may also be used in order to bring about the same sorts of deliberate phase cancellations leveraged in novel optical computing architectures in order to negate the intense light emitted by LASER anti-missile defense systems.

As it is reasonable to assume that adversaries will be employing helical beam technology for missile defense in the near future, offensive missile integuments should include coatings composed of mixed diameter glass nanospheres stacked upon a simple, thin mirror layer. These nanospheres would serve to generate large numbers of phase cancellation events between light entering nanospheres from two complementary angles of entry.

Above the mixed nanosphere layer, a layer consisting of layered glass nanocylinders would be ideal for the application of dehelicization. Light must first be dehelicized and then forced to undergo a rapid and efficient phase cancellation process in order to neutralize the intense and penetrating light of a future defensive system.

Conclusion

All non-hypersonic offensive missiles should incorporate such an integument as it will be necessary for individual missile to be inoculated against the effects of LASER defense systems in order to ensure their effectiveness.

The possibility of this sort of LASER countermeasure may ensure a continued need for Gatling systems such as the Phalanx which may yet be upgraded in a manner consistent with the publication of 4 September 2023 (ibid.)